

Gazette of the United States.

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1792.

[Whole No. 286.]

FROM THE AMERICAN DAILY ADVERTISER.

MR. DUNLAP,

THOSE who found alarms to the people, may be either watchful patriots, or wicked incendiaries, according to the occasion. Those who advise the people to establish a good government, and then keep a strict eye upon it, are always their friends, inasmuch as the best governments require this check against abuses. Those who tell the people to divide the trust of government among different sets of hands, and then go to sleep, must be false friends, if they be not open enemies. The language of such politicians is this: "When power is in different branches, they will watch one another while the people are asleep; and as one or other must lose by every plot, the loser will be a marplot: but suppose the plot should be so contrived, that the whole government should be the gainer, and the people only the loser."

Who is to be the marplot then, if the people are asleep? Look, sir, at the British government. Its branches are separated according to order. Each has its peculiar character and interest; all are trimmed and arranged, and checked, and poised, and balanced according to weight and measure. Here surely must be marplots in abundance. Here surely the people may sleep on and take their rest, in full confidence that no attempt will be made on their rights; and that no public measure will enrich the members of the government at their expence. Ask the honest Britons if this be so? Enquire what are the fruits of this tree, whose flourishing branches are so well arranged—You will be told, that, for those who can climb into them, the fruits they bear are apples of gold; but for those who dwell under their shadow, the bitter-leaves they drop, are taxes without end—Restrictions without number—officers without principle, and peculations without punishment.

Americans! you have done well in planting a tree, whose branches are well poised, and capable of producing good fruit—You will be no longer wise, if you go to sleep under it. D.

PHILADELPHIA.

DONATIONS,

LATELY MADE TO MR. PEALE'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

The Antelope, or Corine of Mons. Buffon, an inhabitant of Senegal. Presented by Mr. Darby, of Salem, in Massachusetts.

A large Crab, caught on the coast of Spain, weighing 9lbs. Presented by Captain Decature.

A Tube of vitrified sand, made by a stream of lightning, found in a field belonging to Matthew Weldon, Esquire, of Cape-May. About the last of July, 1791, in a thunder-storm, a stream of lightning was seen by Mr. Weldon to strike the ground, where neither tree, fence, or any thing higher than some very small shrubs and grass grew. Immediately after the flash, a smoke and fire were discovered at the place, which made him conclude that some old tree on the ground was on fire, several persons of the family went immediately to the spot and found the grass for some yards around entirely consumed, in the centre of which was a hole of vitrified sand, at the entrance it was about one inch diameter, but considerably lessened under ground, and digging a small distance down, they found that the tube branched out into many branches, that were diminished in their size the deeper they pursued them, which was something more than 3 feet beneath the surface of the earth, how much deeper they might have gone was not tried. In the passage of the electric fluid, such stones as were in its way, were melted and cemented to the tubes. Presented by Mr. Decature.

The Violet Crab, from the West-Indies. Presented by Mr. Abraham Witmar.

Four pieces of that remarkable and stupendous work of nature, commonly called the Giants Causeway, in the county of Antrim in Ireland. Presented by Captain Henry Geddes.

The Manack, or Marmote, commonly called the Ground-Hog. Presented by Mr. Johnson, New-Jersey.

A pair of White Doves (alive) from the West-Indies. Presented by Mr. Marie.

A pair of elegant Mogul Slippers. Presented by Captain O'Donnel, Baltimore.

The Noddy, a Bird remarkable for its falling into a deep sleep the minute alights on a vessel, common in the West-Indies. Presented by Mr. S. Parviance, Baltimore.

A beautiful Faun (American) presented by Mr. Samuel Wilson, Somerset county, Maryland.

A remarkable large Turnip, weighing 80lb. which grew in Georgia the last season. Presented by Miss Oswald.

A pair of Elk-Horns, the measure in length four feet, and the width between the Horns at the extremity of the ends is 2 feet 10½ inches, weighing 23lb. Presented by Mr. Derrick Peterson.

A Madagascari Batt, measuring across the wings extended, 3 feet 4 inches. Presented by Captain Daniel Howland, Baltimore.

The Balance Fish, or Hammerhead Shark—"This is one of the most extraordinary fish in the world." Its head is different in form from all other fish, being placed transversely to the line of the body, with large eyes placed at the two extremities of the head. Presented by Mr. Francis Gillitt, mariner.

Seeds of the Mahogany-Tree, inclosed in its shells. Presented by Michael Hillegas, Esq.

Part of the fortifications erected on Brandon-Hill by Oliver Cromwell, when he besieged the city of Bristol. And some Coal of the Church built within the Fort by the Hollanders, in the first

settlement of New-York, which was burnt in the Negro plot. Presented by Ebenezer Hazard, Esq.

A Petrified Oyster, with both shells separated, which plainly shews the Oyster and the heart that was connected to each other. Presented by Mr. Sibbald.

The Accoway-Basket and Pagal, used by the natives of South-America.

And the Carribean Cudgels, which they use in close action. Presented by N. Roullelet.

The Head and Beak of the Sword-Fish. Presented by Mrs. Egger.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

EPITHALAMIUM.

To WILLIAM HONEY-COMB, Esq. who deserted BACHELORS-ISLAND* and entered the TEMPLE of HYMEN*, in the 49th year of his age.

LET Homer mounted on Pegasus—
Explore the summit of Parnassus—
Awake the lyre, attune the string,
And fierce Achilles' anger sing;
Tell how Atreides by the quarrel,
The Grecian cause involved in peril;
While gallant Hector bang'd them well,
With smaller rocks than Bunkers-Hill;
Which caus'd full many a chief to go
A tour to Erebus, I trow—
Drove some headlong into the water,
And 'mong their shipping made great slaughter.
While even goddesses and gods,
In this dire contest fell at odds;
Till Jove provok'd, assum'd his arms,
And shook Olympus with alarms;
Bid the interior deities go forth
To aid the Grecians arms, and so forth.
Let Maro in correctest numbers
Sing, while the Trojans lay in slumbers,
How traitorous Sinon from the horse,
Unlock'd Ulysses with his force
Of dreadful bullies—who pell-mell,
Hurl'd many a Trojan ghost to hell
While they in Somnus' arms lay snoring;
Which caus'd in Illium sad deploring.
The spring of Troy's unhappy fate,
You've doubtless heard, was, like your mate,
A wealthy, blooming, beauteous fair one,
(Of such we find but here and there one)
The Spartan Queen—the famous Helen.

Let others tune the lyre to Mars,
And sing the feats of bloody wars,
Inspired by Juno or Bellona,
I sing the sweets of matrimony;
And shew the world, in strains heroic,
That you are not a rigid stoic.
Ye wanton daughters of Jupiter,
In number nine—born at a litter:
Bright Venus too, with all the graces,
And loves, and Sylphs, with golden tresses;
You I invoke, tho at a distance,
To quickly come to my assistance;
Bring genius and imagination,
And shrewdness and investigation,
Philosophy and reason join'd,
And all the noblest powers of mind;
Inspire and inspire my song,
That it be not too short, nor long,
Nor high, nor low, nor sharp, nor flat,
But may each syllable be pat,
And lightning like (devoid of fiction)
On all celibates flash conviction—
Illume oblivion and chaos,
That I may sing as clear as day is,
How Matrimony was design'd
To encrease the bliss of human kind;
And how it boasts the pow'r to assuage,
Life's various ills from youth to age;
And light the lamp of love and hope,
To those who in the regions grope,
Where Hymen ne'er illumines the scene,
Nor shews what life's true pleasures mean;
Where all that friendship can inspire,
Combine to feed love's mutual fire,
Till life's last sparks in peace expire.
Twice happy they who reach the plain,
Where tenderness and virtue reign;
On wings of mutual love they soar,
To heights of bliss unknown before—
Health and contentment to the pair
In bloom of life, who nobly dare
Obey the first and great command,
Increase and multiply the land.
May every social joy attend
Your future days, respected friend;
May you by sweet experience prove,
The raptures of connubial love,
May no event your bliss annoy,
And sons and daughters aid your joy;
And children's children hand your name
To the last page, inscrib'd by fame.
And when the race of life is o'er,
And time winds up its springs no more,
To yon blest regions may you rise,
And join your partner in the skies,
Where marriage shall no more be known,
But LOVE, immortal joys shall crown.

Gloucester County, 1792.

* See the American Museum, &c.

"There is an idea of government which has been floating in the human imagination from time immemorial to the present hour, that never has been substantiated, nor realized—and judging from past experience, never will be.—Speaking of this Utopian system, a gentleman once observed, "I had rather depend on a legislator who draws his maxims from experience and common sense, than on all the theories of philosophy that have existed from Plato to the present moment."

RICHMOND, January 11.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Sept. 15.

"The grand event is past, and the Constitution of France has received the signature of the King. The anxiety of the public to be present at the ceremony was so great, that hundreds remained all night in the hall of the assembly. When I went, at seven o'clock in the morning, I found all the galleries full to overflowing; but I was, by good interest, and the friendship of the commissioner, fortunate enough to get a place in the tribune of supplicants, exactly opposite to the President, and not more than ten or twelve yards distant—so that I commanded a full view of the scene. Such of the members of the new legislature as had arrived in town, were placed on the heretofore vacant benches of the party droit—and the politeness of the assembly yielded to the eager curiosity of the people, by admitting numbers of foreigners, and others, to seats in the body of the assembly—in all there could not be fewer than 3000 strangers present. The box set apart for the journal of the logographe, close to the President's chair, was on this occasion fitted up for the Queen, the Prince Royal, Madame Royale, and the ladies who attended them. The writers for this valuable journal were accommodated with places for the day in the body of the hall; for so properly attentive is the assembly to the true interests of the people, that, for the sake of publishing correct accounts of the proceedings, the respectable papers have bureaus and places allotted to them, that they may write the accounts on the spot.

"At twelve o'clock precisely they prepared the assembly for the royal sessions. The table of the secretaries had been removed from the platform, and was placed on the ground, just before the bar. The President's table, and ordinary chair, were now removed, and a carpet, of a purple ground, embroidered with fleurs de lis in gold, was spread over part of the elevated platform to the left. A chair of the same colours was placed on this carpet. A chair of the same workmanship, but the ground blue, and the fleurs de lis not so numerous embroidered, was placed on the right of the carpet for the President. The left hand is the place of honor, and in this way the chair was placed for the King. The two chairs were of equal height, and there was no footstool or cushion for that of the King.

"His Majesty was dressed in a purple suit embroidered with colours, without regalia, and with only the order of St. Louis at his button hole. He held a paper in his hand. On his ascending the five steps of the platform, on which his chair was placed, he began instantly to read, without sitting down, and without any previous ceremony, his speech.

SEPTEMBER 16.

"The Party Droit, last night, published a solemn declaration against the constitution. It is the work of M. d'Espremenil, and is signed by 124 deputies, who still attend in the assembly; and a number of deputies absent, have sent their adhesion to it under different modifications. I inclose you the protestations, which make in all 66 pages.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 17.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cadiz, to his correspondent in this town, dated Oct. 21.

"The Ship—arrived here about six days ago, from Baltimore, and brought upwards of 2400 barrells of flour, which is sold at 9 current dollars. Another cargo, consisting of 2000 barrells, arrived the same day, per the Peggy, Capt. Fleming, from Philadelphia, and has been sold at 10 3-4 current dollars per barrel. The Havana merchants call for no other flour but that of Philadelphia, the Baltimore quality being entirely disapproved, owing to a cargo imported lately from said place, which made the bread fourish, (owing, I suppose, to the flour being too old, or damaged) and, from the event, they will not buy any but that from Philadelphia, except through necessity."

NEW BERN, (N. C.) Dec. 31.

On Thursday last, the Legislature of this state appointed his Excellency Alexander Martin, Esq. Governor, the Honorable James Glasgow, Esq. Secretary of State, John Haywood, Esq. Attorney-General.

The General Assembly have voted a loan of 5000l. to the Trustees of the University of North-Carolina.

P A R I S, October 9.

THERE is a general canvass for the offices of Mayor of Paris, Procurator Syndic, &c. but it is believed, that the Democratic party will prevail, and that M. Peythion will be Mayor, and M. Roberspierre Syndic.

NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY, Oct. 13.

The Assembly called for the order of the day. The commissioners appointed to examine the archives, reported that the number of papers contained in them was so great, that to examine the whole would have taken several months. M. Camus, the archivist, had promised to give them an abstract of the whole within two days, and had kept his word. This abstract they had found so ably made out, so clear in arrangement, and so accurate in its details, as far as they had had the means of examining them, that they thought it more honorable to adopt it, and inform the assembly, to whom they were indebted for it, than to present any thing less perfect of their own.

The reading of this abstract, which contained an admirable account of the committees appointed by the constituting assembly, the powers which the necessity of the times had obliged them to assume, the powers which they ought to exercise in less arduous circumstances, what progress each of them had made in the matters laid before them, and the ready means by which any new committee might take up the same subjects, where the former committees had left them, took up the greater part of the day.

The assembly ordered, that honorable mention should be made in the minutes of this important voluntary service, performed by M. Camus, and agreed to take his account of the committees as the basis of their plan.

L O N D O N, November 16.

Very warm debates lately took place in the Polish Diet at Warsaw, occasioned by a proposed revision of the Administrative Commissions, part of which for the Crown, and part for the duchy of Lithuania. The King and his party triumphed, as usual, over all opposition. Several articles at length were unanimously agreed to, which equally favor the Crown of Poland and the Duchy of Lithuania.

Theodore Ropp, an inhabitant of Lithuania, has settled a sum of money for portioning three poor girls annually on the 3d of May, in commemoration of the Polish revolution.

The liberty of the Press gains ground even at Vienna. A work is lately published there, with the permission of government, entitled, "Of the duty of Monarchs, and the Provincial States, to alleviate the burden of the public expences, and of that of subjects, not to pass the limits of obedience." In this treatise the author declaims against the exemption of the Nobility and Clergy from taxes, and the injustice of confining the most distinguished and lucrative employments to the former. He reprobates also the game laws, as destructive of agriculture, and personal servitude as pregnant with every political mischief.

Sorcery, though extinct in most parts of the world, still exists at Rome, where the reverend Father Altizza was lately seized for this crime, by order of the Holy and enlightened office of Inquisition.

The Chevalier Emo, has seized two Tunisian cruizers, under the cannon of Bastia, in the island of Corsica. The Bey has reclaimed them from the French commandant, and declared, that, if they are not delivered up within the space of two months, he will declare war against the National Flag.

M. Collot d'Herbois has gained the prize of 15 louis d'ors, offered by the Jacobins, for the best patriotic Almanack. The judges were M. M. Condorcet, Clavieres, and M. Dufaux.

M. Collot has presented the sum received, among such of his brother patriots as are in distress.

In many particulars we think the new constitution of France much better than our own; and especially in those most important points, which relate to the election and duration of the representative body, and to the entire separation of religion from politics. On the subject of this last article, one cannot but admire at the pertinacious stiffness of our civil and ecclesiastical rulers. Our countrymen are but too visibly cramped in their religion, violated in their morality, and ensnared in their consciences. If this island should still persevere in imposing tests and subscriptions, after the unnatural and unhallowed alliance of church and state is no less wisely than virtuously dissolved in a neighbouring kingdom (France) it will be disgraceful to us, as Protestants; if we continue to impede, and confound and embarrass the kingdom of Heaven by mixing it with the kingdom of this world, after they have been severed by an Assembly, which some among us do not scruple to stigmatize as an assembly of infidels and Atheists, it will be disgraceful to us not only as Protestants, but as the disciples of Christ, and as the servants of the living God.



CONGRESS.

P H I L A D E L P H I A.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1791.

A Motion for referring the Petition of the Inhabitants of Northumberland County, against the Excise, to the Secretary of the Treasury, occasioned some conversation.

MR. GILES objected to such reference as improper—He thought the subject cognizable by the House only.

Mr. Gerry made some remarks, which were opposed to a more particular attention to this petition than to others on the same subject—He thought the petition improper, as it prays for a repeal of the law—he threw out some reflections on the people of the Western counties for their want of patriotism, in not paying taxes for the support of their state government—and now, said he, they appear to wish to get rid of all contribution for the support of the general government also.

Mr. Findley observed that it had been customary to refer the petitions to the Secretary of the Treasury. If this regulation had not been adopted, he should now be opposed to it. He replied to Mr. Gerry, and defended the character of the people of the Western counties—said they had paid their taxes for the support of the state government with promptitude. Observations of a contrary kind, he knew, had got into the newspapers, which he thought were very uncandid and improper—but he was sorry to hear such observations from the members of this house. The present petition, however, is not, said he, from a Western county.

The motion for the reference was agreed to.

On the Report of the Select Committee respecting Receipts and Expenditures of Public Monies.

Mr. Livermore rose for enquiry as to the denomination of legislative proceedings which this report was to receive, whether it was to be enacted into a law, or to be considered as a standing rule of the house.

Mr. Gerry replied—He said the object was to obtain such information, from time to time, as was necessary to forming a judgment respecting the propriety of additional taxes. The committee has taken such steps as they thought proper—the result is before the house, and it remains for them to dispose of it as they may think proper—he however thought that there would be a propriety in making it a standing rule of the house—he said it would be acting agreeable to the Constitution, which expressly says that such an account shall be exhibited.

Mr. Livermore said he could not see any propriety in this mode of proceeding—he was in favor of as full an investigation into the expenditures of public money as any man—but he thought that no rule or standing order of the house could controul the law. A law is already enacted for the regulation of the Treasury Department—if this law is defective, it may be amended—but he had no idea of doing business in this way. As the gentleman has observed, we have a right to call for such an account whenever we please, agreeable to laws already enacted, and therefore the resolutions appear to be superceded—besides, he doubted whether the power of this house extended to the making rules which shall bind any future Congress.

Mr. Giles undertook to shew, from the Constitution, that one Congress had a right to prescribe rules for a subsequent Congress—he shewed that several disadvantages would accrue from the contrary position, and in fact do already exist in consequence of the house having acted on the opposite supposition.

Mr. Gerry contended that the regulation proposed was necessary, in order to securing this important object—the house has a right to call for this information; the Constitution has made it our duty to do so, and we have a right to say in what manner and at what periods this information shall be received.

Mr. Bourne said he conceived the resolutions were entirely superfluous, as the law was express on the subject. He called for the reading the law—which was done.

Mr. Barnwell spoke in favor of the resolutions—

Mr. Livermore denied the right of one house to impose rules on another—He said the supposition, in his opinion, was contrary to several express provisions in the Constitution; to prove which, he referred to several parts of the instrument.

Mr. Murray was of opinion that the practice of the house justified the adoption of the resolutions now under consideration—he referred to the Secretary of the Treasury's report on manufactures, which had been ordered by a former house, and received by the present.

Mr. Gerry, in reply to Mr. Bourne, observed, that the article in the law just read, had respect only to the estimates of receipts and expenditures. An estimate, he supposed, was a very different thing from an account.

Mr. Williamson supported the resolutions—He said the present Congress had a right to make such rules and regulations respecting the treasury as they thought proper; and to say that those rules shall be perpetual—still a future Congress may repeal them, and establish others which they may say shall be standing rules.

Mr. Niles wished some rules similar to those proposed should be adopted—He denied the right of one Congress, in its rules and regulations, to bind another. On this principle, the present house may chuse a speaker for a subsequent house. The question never has been for repealing the rules and regulations of a former house; but, whether they shall be adopted?—He wished for a law on the subject, but was opposed to the business in its present form.

Mr. Clark was in favor of adopting some measures to obtain the information in question—but he thought the present house had no more right to bind a future house by a standing rule in this respect, than they have to say that the speaker of the next house shall wear a tie wig—He moved an amendment, by making the resolution to read, "that the return should be made on the fourth Monday of October next." This motion was seconded, but not agreed to.

One of the resolutions offered by the committee, after some modification, was agreed to; the other rejected.

MONDAY, JANUARY 23.

A letter from the Comptroller of the Treasury was read, inclosing a statement of the extra expences, not allowed, incurred by the Commissioners appointed to treat with the Creek Indians.

Sundry petitions for pensions, compensations, &c. were read and referred.

The order of the day being called for, on the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the petition of Catharine Greene, several members objected to taking up this business, being of a private nature, while matters of the greatest public importance demand the immediate attention of Congress. The question being taken, the motion for going into a committee of the whole on this business was carried, 21 to 16.—And Mr. Livermore took the chair.

After a lengthy debate, the question was put for agreeing to the first resolution, in the following words:

Resolved, as the opinion of this committee, That the estate of the late Major General Greene ought to be indemnified for the engagements entered into by that General, with certain persons in the State of South Carolina, for the purpose of obtaining supplies for the army of the United States, under his command, in the year 1783.

Which was negative, 28 to 25.

The committee then rose, and the chairman reported that the committee of the whole house had had under consideration a report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the petition of Catharine Greene—and had come to no resolution thereon.

Mr. Macon then moved that the committee of the whole should be discharged from any further proceedings on the subject—which motion was agreed to.

Mr. Bourne then laid on the table a resolution for referring the Secretary's report, together with Mrs. Greene's petition, and the vouchers accompanying it, to a select committee, with instruction to enquire into the facts which rendered it necessary for General Greene to become security to Banks and Co. and the nature, circumstances, and amount of the original debt, and the obligations entered into by General Greene for payment thereof; with an account of the monies or collateral security received by the obligees, or by General Greene in his life time, or his representatives since his death, in part thereof; and the eventual loss which his estate will sustain in consequence of the said securities;—and after examining all the circumstances, and such further evidence as may be offered relative to the transaction, to report their opinion thereon to the house.

A message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Secretary Lear, conveying certain documents received from the Legislature of the State of Virginia, respecting lands located by the officers and soldiers of the Virginia line, under the laws of that State, and since ceded to the Chicasaw Indians.—Also informing the house, that the President had this day approved and signed an act for extending the time limited for settling the accounts of the United States with the individual States.



SECOND CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

AT THE FIRST SESSION,

Begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, Monday the twenty-fourth of October, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

AN ACT to extend the Time limited for settling the Accounts of the United States with the individual States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the powers of the Board of Commissioners, which, by an act passed in the second session of the first Congress, was established to settle the accounts between the United States and individual States, shall continue until the first day of July, 1793, unless the business shall be sooner accomplished.

And be it further enacted, That the aforesaid act shall extend to the settlement of the accounts between the United States and the State of Vermont; and that until the first day of December next, shall be allowed for the said State to exhibit its claims.

And be it further enacted, That from and after the passing of this act, the pay of the principal Clerk of the said Board, shall be the same as the pay of the principal Clerk in the Auditor's office.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, JANUARY TWENTY-THIRD, 1792.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

Philadelphia, January 25.

Extract of a letter from Boston, dated January 15.

"A gentleman, who arrived in town last evening, from Portland, informed me, that just before he sat out from that place, a vessel arrived there from the West-Indies—the Captain of which spoke within a few days sail of Hispaniola, a French Squadron, a ship of the line, and 3 frigates, which had on board Count DILLON, and seven thousand troops, destined for Cape-Francois, to quell the insurrection of the negroes."

The act providing for the defence of the Frontiers, and the act to prevent the sale of Lottery Tickets, have both received the Governor's assent.

The committee appointed by the House of Representatives on the petition of Thomas Leiper and John McIlvaine, and others, beg leave to report that they have heard the parties concerned for and against the opening a canal on the waters of Crum Creek, and although your committee feel a strong attachment to the improvement of inland navigation by means of canals, yet they at the same time are sensibly impressed with the necessity of preserving private rights, which they conceive, ought never to be invaded, unless some great public good is to be thereby obtained which cannot be otherwise required; that the peace and welfare of society depend so much upon the inviolability of individual property, that the legislature should at all times touch it with a sparing and trembling hand. That the present case is not one of those which will justify the interference of this house—your committee therefore offer the following resolution—

Resolved, That the prayer of Thomas Leiper's petition cannot be granted.

Saturday last arrived in town from Fort Washington, Major-General ST. CLAIR, Governor of the Western Territory.

A letter from Lieut. JEFFERS, dated Jan. 4, at Fort Franklin, mentions that all was quiet there at the date of his dispatches.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

It is worthy of consideration, how far the public good can be supposed to be the object of those who censure public measures after the event of them is known.—In a free country, every citizen is supposed to enjoy the right of being fully informed of the reasons on which drafts on his pocket are founded—the motives of every public enterprise, and the conduct of every agent of public affairs.

How far these subjects have been disclosed, let the numerous publications on each of them testify.—So fully are our civil rulers impressed with this idea, that the government is suspended on the public confidence, that no parallel in the history of society can be produced, of so scrupulous and universal an attention to inform the public mind.

Our government is young—this idea does not escape the notice of its enemies. For, astonishing as it may appear, there are not wanting those, even among persons of ability, who conceive that either their own advantage, or the public happiness, is connected with prostrating every barrier that defends the lives, the property, the peace, liberty and safety of the people; hence they consider the present as the favorable moment to attack the government.—This is done in various ways; principally by lies and misrepresentations—Truth they are sensible is not of their party; they therefore have never paid any court to its influence—they entrench themselves in falsehood, and from thence they discharge their arrows tipped in gall and venom. But the people see and judge for themselves; and shielded in an impenetrable confidence in the men whom they have chosen to administer their government, the efforts of anarchy prove abortive. But as every good thing in this world must pay a tax, to the prosperity of our country and the general success of public measures, appear to have stirred up the most latent seeds of chagrin and vexation; and hence we may expect more last words from the dying struggles of an expiring antipathy to the tranquility of the United States.

Public credit depends principally on the view of sure, unmortgaged, substantial revenues. If the 5 per cent. impost had been put into the hands of the old Congress, public credit would immediately have been restored. They never were accused of sacrificing the public revenue to their own interest, or to the indulgence of passions. There was always a sufficient confidence in their wisdom and disinterestedness; and their want of credit arose entirely from their want of revenues.

The price of continental money, and of the other circulating paper emitted by the old Congress, as it now sells in the London market, does not shew the state of the public credit of this country, but only the operation of a particular law. If any of the paper of the United States is now selling there from 120 to 150 per cent. it only proves that we have allowed a high interest. A hundred dollars of the old continental bills now sell for one dollar in specie; but should Congress pass a law that they should be redeemed according to the original promise, and allow back interest upon them from the time at which they ought to have been redeemed, one dollar bill would then probably sell in the London market for two dollars in specie; but it would not be full proof that the public credit of this country was two hundred times better than it now is.

"In causes of defence, 'tis best to weigh
The enemy more mighty than he seems;
So the proportions of defence are fill'd,
Which of a weak and niggardly projection,
Doth like a miser spoil his coat with scanting
Of a little cloth."

To effect any object the means must be proportioned to the end; and something should be added for contingencies.

What prudent Captain bound on a month's voyage, would restrict his ships stores to thirty days allowance?

What the plan of our future military operations will be, time will disclose—but we may justly expect, that, guided by experience, government will adopt the most economical plan, by making the most ample provision for the effective defence of the frontiers.

There are always existing in every country, and under the best governments, real or imaginary causes of complaint—these are occasionally made use of to answer the purposes of individuals; experience shews us in the history of free countries particularly, that the public good is not contemplated by the majority of public complainers.

In Great-Britain this observation has been verified in the most striking manner, a thousand times. Stockjobbing is the spring that gives motion to the pen of slander, defamation, and false reports; if the credit or stability of the minister, or his plans can thereby be affected, the object of such persons is gained—for the decline of the stocks is the buying season—and innumerable are the arts employed on such occasions.

America has a debt—speculations in this debt have become a great object to monied men, both natives and foreigners. Its great rise of late, it is said, has been contrary to the expectations of many; those who have waited for a fall—and those who have recently sold out, are interested in a reduction of the current price.

Whatever motives of patriotism may have influenced the authors of some late strictures on the conduct of the Secretary of the Treasury, it is highly presumable, that those publications are the work of, or instigated by, the buyers of the public debt, particularly some foreign ones.

It has been observed that every measure of government which has been in the remotest degree calculated to promote manufactures in this country has received some opposition. But, says a correspondent, it is undoubtedly a criterion of patriotism to afford them due encouragement; nor is it easy to conceive, how any man, even from the Southern States, can be inimical to the establishment of those branches of them, which experience shews, we need not be any longer dependant on Europe for.

In Europe, manufacturers and artisans are said to be but a degree removed from slaves. In the United States this can never be the case, so long as our millions of unlocated territory remain to be settled; nor does it follow of course, that because the European artificer receives but a mere pittance for his labor—the American manufacturers should be a meagre, pale, starveling crew of emaciated wretches; the heavy charges of importation which will be saved, will enable us to give an enhanced price to our workmen; and the cheapness of our raw materials is another great advantage.

LUXURY.

How far LUXURY is or is not beneficial or pernicious to a state, has been a question of much fanciful and ingenious discussion—which remains, and will remain, unsettled. In relation to very rich countries, much may be said in its favor. Perhaps it is in such countries necessary to diffuse the wealth among the community, which might otherwise stagnate in a few hands, and to give support to a great number of industrious individuals, who might otherwise want it. But in a country which is not rich, or like the United States, in a state of mediocrity, as to wealth, which does not abound with a variety of elegant manufactures for the support of its luxury, but is obliged to derive a supply of them from abroad, in exchange for the simple productions of the soil, or some temporary and adventitious resource, there can be no danger of mistake in pronouncing that luxury, or expensive living, is the moth of public happiness. It cannot require the gift of prophecy to foretell that the degree of it, which at present exists, will prepare the way for public distress at a period not far distant. It is then a clear duty of patriotism to discountenance it, and to cherish, by example and precept, frugality and moderation.

TICKETS.

OUR politics have got the rickets,
Hence they forbid the sale of tickets;
But laws that run against the grain,
Will shew their object is in vain—
The world, whatever some people say,
Like hogs will run the contra way—
Since fortune evermore advises,
That tickets bo't by stealth are prizes.

Married, on Thursday evening last, JOSEPH STRETCH, Esq. to Miss SYBIL MATLACK, daughter of Timothy Madack, Esq.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.			
6 pr. Cents	25/9	pr. £.	128½ pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	15/4		76½ do.
Deferred 6 pr. Cents	15/8		78½ do.
UNFUNDED DEBT.			
Final Settl. and other Certificates	22s		110 do.
Indents	15s		75 do.
Bank Stock—half shares	112		per cent premium.
—whole shares 60 per cent.			

POST-OFFICE, Philadelphia, Jan. 24, 1791.
LETTERS for the British Packet, the Queen, Capt. Ratcliff, for Falmouth, will be received at this office until Tuesday morning the 31st inst. at 8 o'clock.

American Apollo.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE AMERICAN APOLLO,
A new Publication, just commenced in Boston,
ARE RECEIVED BY THE EDITOR HEREOF.

A report from the Secretary of the Treasury was read, pursuant to the order of the house of the 19th instant—accompanied with sundry estimates—which were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Fitzsimons moved that the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject of Manufactures, should be referred to a select committee.

Mr. Giles said he should prefer a reference to the committee of the whole house.—He observed that if the gentleman had read it with as much attention as he had, he would consider it as containing propositions which merited the attention of the committee of the whole.

The motion for a select committee was negatived, 24 to 21. It was then voted that the report be referred to a committee of the whole, and made the order of the day for Monday next.

The report of the select committee on a letter from the Attorney-General, communicated to the house by the President of the United States, was taken into consideration, and agreed to—and a committee appointed to report a bill accordingly.

The message of the President of this day, respecting the bounty lands to the officers and soldiers of the Virginia line, it was voted should be referred to a committee formerly appointed on the same subject. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 24.

A petition of Louis Gualanjeau, for himself and brother, was read, and referred to a select committee, consisting of Mr. Dayton, Mr. Williamson, and Mr. W. Smith.

A petition of Henry Walton, in behalf of himself and sisters, was read, praying compensation for losses sustained in the late war—Referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Lawrence, of the committee appointed for the purpose, reported a "bill concerning the office of the Attorney-General of the United States," which was read a first and second time, and referred to a committee of the whole house.

On motion of Mr. Benson, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, and took into consideration sundry propositions respecting the apportionment of representatives among the people of the several states.

The propositions were as follow:

That it is the opinion of this committee that a bill ought to be prepared, apportioning representatives among the several states, according to the first enumeration—and for making provision for a second enumeration—and for an apportionment of representation thereon, to compose the House of Representatives after the 3d day of March, 1797.

On motion of Mr. Gerry, and by consent of Mr. Benson, (the original mover of the propositions) the following clause was added—And that the committee do not report a greater ratio than 30,000 inhabitants, to every representative.

A motion to strike out the last clause occasioned some debate, and was finally negatived. The foregoing propositions being agreed to by the committee, were reported by the Chairman to the house—who took the same into consideration.

Mr. Dayton moved that the report should be amended, by striking out the whole after the words "first enumeration," in the first proposition. This motion, after some debate, was divided—and the ayes and noes being called on the proposition providing for a second enumeration, the motion for striking out was negatived, 36 to 23. The motion to strike out the last clause, designating the ratio of representation, was carried in the affirmative—Ayes 33, Noes 26.

A committee was then appointed to report a bill, consisting of Mr. Benson, Mr. Madison, and Mr. Gerry.

The House then took into consideration the amendments agreed to by the committee of the whole, to the bill to ascertain and regulate the claims to invalid pensions, &c.

These amendments were agreed to with amendments—additional amendments were proposed, and agreed to.—The House adjourned without finishing the bill.

PITTSBURGH, January 7.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Fort-Franklin, to his correspondent in this place, dated December 29, 1791.

"I arrived at this place after a disagreeable and fatiguing journey of six days. Immediately after my arrival we received very alarming news from the Cornplanter, that the western Indians were coming to cut off both him and us—the event of this God only knows.—By accounts from Indians we hear that 800 Canadians were in the action against our people the 4th of November last, and that 100 Indians were killed, and 400 wounded at that time.

Fort-Washington, Nov. 27, 1791.

My dear Sir,

I have the pleasure to make for you, agreeably to your desire, the following extract from general orders, and am, your most obedient humble servant.

W. SARGENT.

Major HAMTRAMCK.

Head-Quarters, Fort-Washington, Nov. 27, 1791.

Officers for the day, &c.

At the General Court Martial, whereof Major Clark, is President.

Major Hamtramck, commandant of the first United States Regiment, was tried upon the following charges exhibited against him by Lieut. Colonel Darke, of the levies.

Unofficer and unsoldierly behavior in shamefully retreating from or for fear of the enemy on the 4th instant: Also, for scandalous behavior in endeavouring to prevent a guard from going with provisions to relieve Fort-Jefferson.

The Court are of opinion the charges exhibited against Major Hamtramck are not supported, and do acquit him with honor, which the General approves, and directs that he may be immediately released from arrest, and hold himself in readiness for command at Vincennes.

The Court Martial is dissolved.

WINTHROP SARGENT.

Adjutant General.

PRICE CURRENT.—PHILADELPHIA.

PER QUANTITY.

JANUARY 25.—DOLLARS 100 Cents each.

ANCHORS pr. lb.	7c 8c	Pitch, pr. bbl.	1d 73c 2d
Allum, English, pr. c.	3d 73c 4d	Pork, Burlington,	10d 33c
Ditto, Roch pr. lb.	11c	—Lower county	9d 33c
Alfhes, pot, per ton,	90d 100d	—Carolina	8d
—Pearl,	137d 140d	Peas, Albany pr. bush.	73c
Arrack pr. gall.	1d 33c 1d 67c	Pepper, pr. lb.	44c 47c
Brandy, common,	1d 11c	Pimento	19c 20c
—Cogniac	1d 20c 1d 30c	Raisins, best, pr. keg	7d 8d
Braziletto, pr. ton.	37d 33c 45d	Ditto pr. jar	3d
Bricks, pr. M.	4d 5d	Ditto pr. box	4d
Bread, ship, pr. cwt.	1d 88c 2d	Rice pr. cwt.	2d 67c 2d 93c
Ditto, pilot	3d 67c	Rofin pr. bbl.	2d 33c 2d 67c
Ditto, small water	36c 40c	Jamaica pr. gall.	90c
Beer, American, in		—Antigua	87c
bot. pr. doz. bot. incl.	1d 40c	—Windward	73c 77c
—pr. bbl.	4d 67c	—Barbadoes	73c
Oak pr. M feet,	9d 10d	—Country, N. E.	59c
Merch. pine	16d 17d	Salt petre, pr. cwt.	13d 33c 14d
Sap, do.	8d 50c 9d	Saffras pr. ton	6d 8d
—N. Eng.	11d	Shot	140d
Cedar	14d	—German pr. lb.	9c
The above are the Shallop prices;		—English, blistered cwt	10d
for the Yard prices add 1d 33c		American pr. ton	11d 33c
pr. M.		Crowley's pr. bag	10d 67c
Brimstone rolls pr. cwt.	3d	Snake root pr. lb.	20c 42c
Irish pr. bbl.	7d 8d	Soap, Brown	6c
Boston	6d 7d	—White	8c
Country	6d 7d	—Castile	11c
Butter pr. lb.	16c	Starch	7c
—in kegs	10c 12c	Snuff pr. doz. bot.	4d 5d 60c
Sper. pr. lb.	43c	Spermacti, refined,	48c
Wax	53c 56c	Sail cloth, English,	28c
Myrtle Wax	13c	No 1, per yard,	28c
Mould, tallow	11c	—Boston, No. 1.	30c
Dipped	10c	—No. 11.	29c
Cheese, English, pr. lb.	19c	Russia sheeting, pr. p.	12d
—Country	8c 10c	Lump, pr. lb.	18c
Chocolate	15c	Loaf, single refined	25c
Cinnamon	2d 40c 2d 67c	Ditto, double do.	33c
Cloves	1d 33c	Havannah, white	16c 17c
Coal pr. bushel	20c 22c	Ditto, brown,	12c 14c
Cocoa pr. cwt.	10d 67c 11d 33c	Musco, pr. cwt.	14d 15d 33c
Coffee pr. lb.	17c 18c	Spirits Turpentine p. g.	33c 37c
Copperas pr. cwt.	1d 67c	Allum pr. bush.	24c 27c
Cordage	7d 67c 8d	Liverpool	31c
Cotton pr. lb.	23c 34c	Cadiz	23c 24c
Currents	13c	Lifbon	24c 26c
Duck, Russia, pr. piece	11d 33c	Ship build. W. O.	12d 13d 33c
—Ravens	8d 93c 9d 67c	frames p. ton,	
Feathers pr. lb.	40c 44c	Do. L. O.	15d 33c 16d 67c
Flax	10c	Do. red cedar, p. f.	33c 40c
Flaxseed pr. bush.	85c 90c	Shingles, sh. p. M.	2d 33c 2d 67c
Flour, Superfine, pr. bbl.	5d	Do. long dressed	12d 13d 33c
—Common,	4d 74c	Scantling, heart,	23d 33c
—Bur middlings, best	4d 13c	Sap	8d 8d 67c
—Meal, Indian	2d 67c	Pipe pr. 1000	30d
—Ship-stuff pr. cw.	1d 1d 33c	W. O. hoghead	19d 33c
Fustic pr. ton,	20d	R. O. do.	19d 50c
Gin, Holland, pr. case,	4d 4d 33c	Leogan	16d
Do. pr. gall.	80c	Barrel	10d
Glue, pr. cwt.	20d 21d 33c	Heading	26d 67c
Ginger, white, race	7d 7d 33c	Otter, best pr. pie.	4d 67c
Ditto, common	7d 20c	Minks	20c 40c
Ditto, ground pr. lb.	9c	Fox, grey	40c 80c
Ginseng,	20c 24c	—red	1d 20c
Gunpowder, can-		Martins	24c 1d
non, pr. q. c.	3d 73c 4d	Fishers	33c 67c
Ditto, fine glazed	4d	Bears	3d
Wheat pr. bush	90c 93c	Racoon	27c 60c
Rye	50c 54c	Musk-rats	11c 20c
Oats	26c	Beaver, pr. lb.	67c 1d 33c
Indian corn	40c 44c	Deer, in hair	20c 30c
Barley	60c 63c	Tar, N. Jersey, 24 gal. p. bbl.	1d
—Best shelled pr. lb.	3c	—Carolina, 32 gall.	1d 33c 1d 67c
Buckwheat per bush.	40c	Turpentine pr. bbl.	1d 67c 2d
Hemp, fo. pr. ton,	120d 146 67c	James R. best	3d 60c 73c
American, pr. lb.	4c 5c	—inferior	2d 67c 3d
Herrings, pr. bbl.	2d 67c	—old	4d 67c
Hides, raw pr. lb.	9c 11c	Rappahannock	2d 50c 3d
Hops	27c	Colo. Maryland	5d 33c 8d
Hoghead hoops, pr. M	15d	Dark	2d 40c
Indigo, French lb.	1d 20c 1d 33c	Long-leaf	2d 40c
—Carolina	40c 1d	Eastern-shore	2d 33c 2d 67c
Irons, sad pr. ton,	133d 33c	Carolina, new	2d 7c 3d
Castings pr. cwt.	3d 47c	—old	do.
Bar pr. ton,	82d	Hyson pr. lb.	93c 1d 28c
Pig	24d 26d 67c	Hyson skin,	53c 67c
Sheet	173d 33c	Souchong,	50c 93c
Nail rods	96d	Congo,	43c 50c
Junk, pr. cwt.	4d 5d	Bohea,	34c 36c
Lard, hogs pr. lb.	9c 10c	Tallow, refined	9c
Lead in pigs pr. c.	5d 33c 5d 67c	Tin pr. box,	13d 33c 67c
—in bars	7d	Verdigrease pr. lb.	47c 53c
Lead, white	10d 10d 67c	Vermillion	1d 33c 1d 67c
—red	6d 40c 6d 67c	Varnish,	33c 37c
Leather, foal pr. lb.	14c 17c 20c	—Madeira, pr. p.	106d 200d
Lignum vitæ pr. ton,	5d 60c 6d	Lifbon	96d 100d
Logwood	24d	Teneriffe, pr. gal.	51c 60c
Mace pr. lb.	7d 33c 67c	Fayal	44c 49c
Mackarel, best pr. bbl.	9d	Port pr. p.	106d 67c 120d
—second quality	6d 67c	Do. in bottles, pr. doz.	4d
Madder, best pr. lb.	16c 20c	Claret	4d 6d
Marble, wrought, pr. f.	1d 33c 2d	Sherry pr. gall.	90c 1d 20c
Mast spars	33c 67c	Malaga	77c 80c
Molasses pr. gall.	41c 45c	Wax, Bees pr. lb.	25c 27c
Mustard per. lb.	87c	Whale-bone, long pr. lb.	13c 30c
Mahogany pr. foot,	10c		
Nails, 10d 12d and 20d	10c		
Nutmegs pr. lb.	8d		
—Linseed, pr. gall.	50c		
—Olive	87c		
Ditto pr. case,	2d 50c		
Best sweet in	10d		
flasks, pr. box	10d		
—baskets 12 bottles	5d		
Spermacti pr. gall.	48c		
Train	24c 27c		
Whale	22c 28c		
Porter pr. cask,	5d 33c		
—London, pr. doz.	1d 60c		
Porter, American	1d 4c 1d 60c		
pr. doz. bot. incl.	1d 4c 1d 60c		

IMPERIAL HYSON, SOUCHONG, and BOHEA
T E A S,
REFINED SUGARS, COFFEE, & SPICES, &c. &c.
Of the first quality—by retail,
No. 19,
Third-Street, between Chestnut and Market Streets.

POST-OFFICE,

PHILADELPHIA, January 9th. 1792.

ESTABLISHMENT of the MAILS for the Year 1792.

WHICH IS TO COMMENCE THE SIXTEENTH INSTANT.

The EASTERN MAIL will be closed on

Mondays
Tuesdays } at half past eight o'clock in the morning, and
Wednesdays } reach New-York at two o'clock, P. M. on
Thursdays and } each succeeding day.
Fridays

The Mail from New-York will be closed there on the same days, and at the same time in the morning; and Arrive at Philadelphia on

Tuesdays
Wednesdays } at one o'clock, P. M.
Thursdays
Fridays and
Saturdays

The SOUTHERN MAIL will be closed on

Mondays } at half past nine o'clock, A. M. (reaching Bal-
Wednesdays and } timore on each succeeding day at 3 o'clock,
Fridays } P. M.) and
Arrive at Philadelphia on

Tuesdays
Thursdays and } at one o'clock, P. M.
Saturdays

The MAIL for the EASTERN SHORE of MARYLAND, as far as CHESTERTOWN, will be closed on

Mondays } at eight o'clock in the morning, (reaching
Wednesdays and } Chestertown each succeeding day) and
Fridays } Arrive at Philadelphia on

Tuesdays
Thursdays and } at one o'clock, P. M. in summer, and at two
Saturdays } o'clock, P. M. in winter.

The MAIL for CHESTER-MILLS and EASTON, will leave Philadelphia every Monday with the other Mails for the Eastern Shore, and return with the same every Saturday from November 1st to May 1st, and every Thursday the rest of the year.

The MAIL for DUCK-CREEK CROSS-ROADS & DOVER, will also leave Philadelphia every Monday with the Eastern Shore Mail, and return with the same every Thursday throughout the year.

The MAIL for PITTSBURG, will leave Philadelphia every Saturday at ten o'clock, A. M. and the Mail from Pittsburg will arrive at Philadelphia every Friday at noon.

That there may be time to make up the numerous Mails destined for each route above mentioned, all letters must be left at the post-office half an hour before the times of closing the respective Mails in which they are to be sent.

As there are several places of the same name in the United States, the merchants and others are requested to be very particular in the direction of their letters; and when letters are not for a post town, the nearest post town to the place ought to be mentioned.

ROBERT PATTON, Post-Master.

American Lead Manufactory.

STEPHEN AUSTIN, & Co.

HAVE just now opened their LEAD-WAREHOUSE, two doors south of Walnut-street Wharf, adjoining their New Factory—where they have now made, and ready for sale, a general assortment of SHOT of all sizes, with SHEET and BAR LEAD, the production of the Mines in Virginia. As they have employed a number of experienced English workmen, they warrant it to be equal in quality to any manufactured in Europe, and at a reduced price from the cost of imported.

They also continue to manufacture all the above articles at Richmond, in Virginia. All orders addressed to either of the above Factories, will be thankfully received, and executed on the shortest notice.

N. B. Wanted, industrious, sober, Labouring Men, at the said Mines, where constant employ, good wages, and other encouragements will be given, means of conveyance being provided, and houses for their reception.

For further particulars enquire of Messrs. MOSES AUSTIN & Co. at their Factory in Richmond, or as above.
Philadelphia, December 3, 1791.

War Department.

JANUARY 2, 1792.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are intitled for six months of their annual pension, from the 4th day of September, 1791, and which will become due on the 5th day of March, 1792, will be paid on the said day by the Commissioners of the Loans within the states respectively, under the usual regulations, viz.

Every application for payment must be accompanied by the following vouchers.

1st. The certificate given by the state, specifying that the person possessing the same is in fact an invalid, and ascertaining the sum to which as such he is annually entitled.

2d. An affidavit, agreeably to the following form:

A. B. came before me, one of the Justices of the county of _____ in the state of _____ and made oath that he is the same A. B. to whom the original certificate in his possession was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the state to be recited) That he served _____ (regiment, corps or vessel) at the time he was disabled, and that he now resides in the _____ and county of _____ and has resided there for the last _____ years, previous to which he resided in _____

In case an invalid should apply for payment by an attorney, the said attorney, besides the certificate and oath before recited, must produce a special letter of attorney agreeably to the following form:

I, A. B. of _____ county of _____ do hereby constitute and appoint C. D. of _____ my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf _____ my pension for six months, as an invalid of the United States, from the fourth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, and ending the fourth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two.

Signed and sealed
in the presence of _____
_____ Witnesses.

Acknowledged before me,
Applications of executors and administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of their respective offices, and also of the time the invalids died, whose pension they may claim.

By command of the President of the United States,
H. KNOX, Secretary of War.

The Printers in the respective states are requested to publish the above in their newspapers, for the space of two months.

PUBLIC SECURITIES,

BOUGHT and SOLD, on COMMISSION, by

SAMUEL ANDERSON,

Chestnut-Street, next door to the Bank, No. 97.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT beautiful and elegant situation on the banks of the Potomack, adjoining the town of Alexandria, whereon the subscriber now resides; about 25 or 30 acres will be sold with the improvements, which are a neat and commodious two story house, completely finished from the cellar to the garret, a kitchen, laundry, meat-house, dairy, two story barn, and ice house, all finished in the best manner, together with several other necessary outhouses, the yard and garden neatly paved, and a skillful gardener now employed in putting it in fine order; the land well enclosed with a post and rail fence; a well, and springs of excellent water—the prospect is equalled by few, and excelled by none in America—its contiguity to Alexandria, the Federal Town, and Georgetown, having a fine and full view of each place, must render it in a few years of great value, being directly in a line of communication from Alexandria to the other two towns. Should a purchaser offer before the 15th of February next, a cheap bargain may be had. An indisputable title, clear of all incumbrances, will be made by the subscriber. I will also sell with this place, 220 Acres of Wood Land, about 3 miles distant, which will suit well to support the above in wood and timber.

December 14, 1791.

(tf)

BALDWIN DADE.

S A L E S

Of the real Estate of JOHN KIDD, late of the Township of Bensalem, in the County of Bucks, Esquire, deceased, pursuant to the Directions of his last Will and Testament.

ON Tuesday the 27th of March next will be exposed to Sale, by way of Public Vendue, on the premises—One exceedingly valuable and highly improved Farm, containing about two hundred and ninety-nine acres, situate on the river Delaware; on which is erected a handsome two-story brick house, with a new piazza in the front, two kitchens, a good barn, stables, hay-house, and other convenient outhouses. A good orchard of the best kind of grafted fruit, now in its prime; a large garden well fenced in, and in good order; and a thad and herring fishery before the door. This place is remarkably well timbered, has a sufficiency of meadow, a large front on the river, and runs back to the post-road.

One other very valuable Farm, adjoining the above; containing about two hundred and seven acres, the greatest part of which is wood-land. There are on this farm a good house, barn, stables, and other outhouses, with a young thriving orchard of the best grafted fruit, and a thad and herring fishery. It has long been a well accustomed tavern; and the ferry belonging to it, known by the name of Dunks's, is noted for being well kept and much frequented. Both the above places afford the best prospects on the river, and are remarkably healthy.

One other small Farm, containing about sixty-three acres, situate in the township of Southampton, in the county aforesaid; on which are erected two log-houses. There is a small orchard, and a great sufficiency of wood-land and meadow ground.

One Lot, containing four acres, situate on the great post-road leading from Philadelphia to New-York, and ten miles from the former. On it is a good log dwelling-house, and work-shop adjoining, with a well of excellent water at the door: now in the tenure of the Widow Ward.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold all the remaining Stock, Household-Furniture, Farming Utensils, and Wheat in the ground.

N. B. The conditions of sale will be, one-third of the purchase money to be paid down, and the remainder in two yearly payments with interest.

JOHN SWIFT,

JOHN M. NESBIT,

SAMUEL BENEZET,

Executors.

(estmay)

JOHN PINTARD,

SWORN BROKER & AUCTIONEER,

PURCHASES and SELLS

PUBLIC DEBT of every description, on Commission,

at the following rates:

ON the specie amount of all sales at auction, one eighth per cent.

On ditto at private sale or purchase, one-half per cent.

On remittances, ditto.

Receiving interest at the Loan-Office, one per cent. on the amount of the interest.

For making transfers at ditto, seventy-five cents per transfer.

Such persons as may incline to favor the subscriber with their orders, may rely on their being executed with punctuality, fidelity and dispatch. His long experience and extensive dealings in the public stocks, together with a well established correspondence throughout the United States, enable him to conduct his operations with peculiar benefit to his employers.

JOHN PINTARD,

New-York, No. 57, King-Street.

October 15, 1791.

ANNAPOLIS, January 1, 1792.

At a Meeting of the Visitors and Governors of St. John's College, in the State of Maryland, on Thursday the 10th of November last,

RESOLVED,

THAT this Board, at the quarterly meeting in May next, proceed to elect a Vice-Principal of St. John's College.

That it be the duty of the Principal and Vice-Principal, to teach some of the higher Authors in Latin and Greek, certain parts of the Mathematics, Logic, and Moral and Natural Philosophy; and that the departments of the said Principal and Vice-Principal shall hereafter be ascertained with precision, on considerations of their mutual convenience and respective qualifications.

That the Vice-Principal shall be entitled to receive, for his services, a salary of three hundred and fifty pounds, current money, rating dollars at 7/6 each, to be paid quarterly.

That persons desirous of, and qualified for the appointment of Vice-Principal, be, by public advertisement, requested to make application to Mr. Charles Wallace, Mr. Charles Carroll of Carrollton, and Mr. Alexander Contee Hanson, all of the city of Annapolis.

By order of the Board,

JOHN THOMAS, President.

N. B. The fundamental Laws of St. John's College prohibit all preference on account of religious tenets or opinions.

As the appointment of a Vice-Principal is alone wanted, to complete the plan of this rising seminary, the Board will certainly proceed to the election at the stated time; provided a person qualified, in their judgment, for this important station, can be procured. The personal attendance of the candidates, although not positively required, will be obviously proper.

It may be useful to remark, that the salaries of all the professors and teachers have hitherto been paid with entire punctuality; and that the funds of St. John's College produce a certain annual income, superior to all the appropriations, which have been, or probably will be made.

The Printers of newspapers throughout the United States, are earnestly requested to insert the above resolve and remarks—and to repeat the publication as often as convenience will permit.

Blank Powers to receive the Interest, and for the transfer of the principal of public debt, agreeable to the Rules established in the Treasury Department: Also Blanks for abstracts of Certificates, to be sold by the Editor.